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## REVIEWS AND NOTICES

*The Captives; or, The Lost Recovered.* By THOMAS HEYWOOD.  
Edited with Introduction, Notes, and Glossary by ALEXANDER  
CORBIN JUDSON. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1921.  
Pp. 180.

In this edition Heywood's play—printed hitherto only in a limited edition by Bullen from Egerton MS 1994 in the year 1885—is made accessible to the general student. The editor's work has been done well. A careful reprint of the text has resulted in many corrections of Bullen's readings, and the peculiarities and problems of the manuscript are set forth in the introduction and notes. The annotation is very succinct but fairly adequate, and the discussion of sources is excellent. If the editor errs it is on the side of too great brevity. One would like to have, for instance, some information in regard to the actors whose names appear on the margin of the manuscript (see p. 11) and the probable date of the performance in which they took part.

In regard to one detail—the source of the subplot—the editor's omissions lead wrongly to the impression that English and American scholars have been quite ignorant as to the correct source, which was pointed out by Koepfel in 1896 (*Herrig's Archiv*, XCVII, 323–29). In summarizing previous discussions Judson does not include references to notes by Ward in his *History of English Dramatic Literature* and to a discussion by Taylor in Volume XV of *Modern Philology*, though the bibliography (p. 180) does cover these. Koepfel referred Heywood's subplot to the first story of Masuccio's *Novellino*. Kittredge, however, in 1898 (*Journal of English and Germanic Philology*, II, 13) gave as a source the English verse tale *Dan Hew* and pointed out closely related versions among the French *fabliaux*. Kittredge has been followed by Schelling (*Elizabethan Drama* [1908], I, 352, n. 2) and others. In 1899, Ward in the first volume of his *History of Dramatic Literature* (p. 338, n. 2) suggested the episode of the friars in the *Jew of Malta* as Heywood's source, but in the second volume (p. 568, n. 3) he gave the correct source, following Koepfel. On account, however, of an ambiguous pronoun and an incomplete reference to Koepfel's article, which he must have seen in a reprint, Ward's statement is not clear. In fact, later summarizing the matter in his chapter on Heywood in the *Cambridge History of English Literature* (VI, 116), Ward made the mistake of referring to Masuccio the main plot of *The Captives* (drawn from Plautus' *Rudens*) and accepted Kittredge's derivation of the subplot from *Dan Hew*. In 1917 Archer

Taylor, in a study of the group of stories to which *Dan Hew* and the Masuccio novella belong, showed the isolation of the *Dan Hew* version and the derivation of Heywood's versions from Masuccio, including his first one, a prose form in the *History of Women* (*Mod. Phil.*, XV, 243-44). But Taylor did not discuss *The Captives* in detail or give references to the articles of Koepfel and Kittredge. It thus remained after all for Judson in the present volume, following Koepfel, to give what seems to be the first adequate and convincing account in English of the relation of Heywood's play to Masuccio's story.

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*Angevin Britain and Scandinavia.* By HENRY GODDARD LEACH.

"Harvard Studies in Comparative Literature," Vol. VI. Cambridge, Mass.: 1921. Pp. xi+432.

This book is, as the preface states, both essay and monograph. It contains both compilation and research, and the proportion of the latter is likely to be underestimated by him who is not of the craft. Both the Northernist and the republic of letters generally may be grateful for it, since it brings together what has been far apart and in tongues inaccessible to the majority of scholars, and it gives much information that is new and valuable. The preface also pays a deserved tribute of affection and respect to the late William Henry Schofield, to whom the book is dedicated.

Many colorful pictures arise from these pages. We note with interest that the Angles, the dominant tribe among the emigrants, were assuredly of the Scandinavian unity; we smile at the grim picture of the Norseman Sigtrygg and his Irish wife watching from the towers of Dublin the defeat of the Northmen at the battle of Clontarf, and we wonder what would have happened to the English language if King Svend Estridsson or his sons had carried out their intention of making good against William the Conqueror their claim to the English throne. The second chapter, "Traders and Envoys," and the third, "Clergy," show us the manifold traffic between England and the Scandinavian countries, Norwegian kings and magnates merchandising with England, a Norwegian prelate sailing to Lynn in command of his own ship with a cargo of dried fish, and after accomplishing his ecclesiastical errand, sailing home with a lading of wheat and cloth and wine.

Especially interesting are the Norse-English relations in the reign of Hákon the Old (1217-63) and the years following, contemporary with Henry III of England (1216-72). The two kings were good friends. Great churchmen and scholars passed back and forth. Matthew Paris, who came to Norway to settle some monastic troubles, found that Hákon was "bene litteratus." His reign coincided with the zenith of Icelandic literature, and the literary men of that island sought his patronage and that of his suc-